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and later the English measures of weight and length—the inch and foot. Geometry is introduced with the drawing of different kinds of lines, and goes on to the drawing of circles and plane geometrical figures, to working out the areas of these figures, and finally leads to the recognition of solid figures and the lateral areas and volumes of only the cube and the prism. 872* 876*

Courses in *object lessons* and *hygiene* are given in every year throughout the primary school. Starting with personal habits, hygiene develops into a simple study of human anatomy and physiological functions, the study of simple principles of nutrition, the common diseases in Iraq, infection, and public hygiene and first aid. Object lessons concern themselves with the study of objects used in the environment, of common domestic and wild animals and their uses, the common plants, flowers, trees, and fruits, rudiments of agriculture, and a simple classification of mammals, and end in the sixth grade with a study of air, water, heat, magnetism, and light.

History starts formally in the third grade with a study of primitive man, and discovery of fire and agriculture, the domestication of animals, and the growth of the family into the tribe. In the fourth grade the study of important personalities in the history of Iraq from ancient times to the present is made involving a description of life in each period to which the men belonged. The fifth and sixth grades are taken up with the study of the history of the Arabs from the pre-Islamic period to the present.

Informal *geography* starts in the first two grades with taking notice of the classroom, the school, the home, the road from home to school, and the like. This is expanded in the third grade to a study of the locality and its connection with the surrounding country, the four seasons, the weather, means of communication, and the tribes. In the fourth grade, land features of various parts of Iraq are studied, through the device of imaginary trips to those sections, which emphasize that Iraq is part of the Arab world and of Asia. The fifth and sixth grades are given a more systematic study—the fifth to physical geography, the continents, and important countries of the world, and the sixth to the geography of Iraq, the Arab world in Asia and Africa, Turkey, and India.

The study of *moral and civic duties* begins in the fourth grade with attention on the pupil and the school, home life, and pupil and society, the nation, and the patriotic duties of the pupil. In the fifth grade are studied general concepts of the state, the people, the government and its powers, while in the sixth grade this is more specifically applied to Iraq with special reference to public health at the end of the course. [867]